Central Committee of the Republican party, appointed Central Committee of the Republican party, appointed last Pail upon the organization thereof." The placing of my name in the list of that Committee was not authorised or sanctioned by me. No one knows this better than your associate, Mr. Cas-idy, for he was a informed by myself within a week after the list was

Though I have not hitherto acted with the Republiof Freedom, wherever they may be found. I despise equally the fraud which uses the name of Democracy to cheat men of their rights, the cowardice which retracts this year what it professed and advocated the last, and the falsehood which affects to teach the right of the people of the Territories to govern themselves, while it imposes on them Federal Governors and Judges, indicts them for treason against the Union because they make a constitution and laws which they prafer and collects forces from seighboring States and prefer, and collects forces from neighboring States and the Federal army to compel them to submission. Have the goodness to publish this note, and oblige Varya, representative

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD. New-York, May 22, 1856.

### THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. FURTHER NEWS FROM KANSAS.

DESTRUCTION OF LAWRENCE CONFIRMED.

THE RUFFIANS LED BY SHERIFF JONES.

Gen. Pomeroy Hung by the Mob.

ROBINSON ALSO TO BE HUNG.

THE U. S. TROOPS FORBID TO INTERFERE.

FREE-STATE MEN RETREATING TO TOPEKA

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26, 1856. The Chicago Tribune publishes an extra based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday, the 21st, where they halted until reënforcements had increased their numbers to 400 men. They bore flags and bauners with various mottoes and devices, but no United States flag. During the forenoon, the Committee of Public Safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal Donaldson, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance to any process he might wish to serve, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made one reply, but at 11 o'clock he sent a Deputy-Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took, G. W. Dietzler and G. W. Smith prisoners. The Deputy-Marshal, having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went with his posse to the Free-State Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation. Soon after this, Sheriff Jones made his appearance with eighteen men, and demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtain-

The Herald of Freedom destroyed before their departure, and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at 8 o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town. Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says, that several men were killed by Jones's party. It is feared that Gen. Pomerov has been hung by a mob. Gov. Robinson is at Lecompton, in the custody of the authorities. Ex-Gov. Reeder is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected in Chicago,

ing the arms. One field-piece was given up in

answer to his demand, but the citizens refused to

surrender their private arms. Jones then left,

and in half an hour after returned with an over-

whelming force and two pieces of artillery, with

which he commenced caunonading the Free State

Hotel and The Herald of Freedom printing office.

The inhabitants commenced teaving the town, and

the informants of The Chicago Tribune also left be-

fore the work of destruction was complete; but

the hotel was burned, and the press and type of

made to hang Robinson, Brown and Dietzler. The Free State men will make a stand at Topeka; and are now gathering at that point.

Ex-Senator Atchison is in the Territory. The United States troops are not allowed to stir

by way of Nebraska and Iowa. Threats have been

from their quarters, many of the soldiers being auxious to protect the settlers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 26, 1856. The Lexington (Mo. ) Express publishes an Extra. which was received here to-day, confirming the report of the destruction of Lawrence on Wednesday last. The account published by The Express states that after the Marshal had arrested all the persons he had writs for, he turned the posse over to Sheriff Jones, whose attempt to make arrests was resisted by the people, who fired on his men-Sheriff Jones then canonaded and set fire to the Hotel and the office of The Herald of Freedom, destroying both. When the messenger left, the artillery was still firing, and the fire spreading to other portions of the town, but up to the time of his departure but few lives had been lost. This is reported as the testimony of Hutchinson and Ratcliffe, Free-State men. The Express is a Pro-Slavery paper.

THE DISMISSAL OF MR. CRAMPTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 26, 1856. The rumor that Mr. Crampton was to or did receive his passports to-day was entirely unfounded, and the other, suggesting that he had orders to the British West India squadron threatening a collision as consequent upon his dismissal is ridiculous.

Though this was the regular Cabinet day a special summons was issued to insure a full attendance, and they met at 104 and sat till 44. At the previous extraordinary session, last Tuesday. the pelicy of the Government was conclusively settled, as I announced, by a unanimous vote for accepting the disavowal so far as the British Government was concerned, and insisting upon the dismissal of Mr. Crampton upon personal consid-

The object to-day was to consider Mr. Marcy's answer and the accompanying papers. The reply is clear, conclusive, and as brief as the case admits.

dication of our outraged laws, and is demanded by a sense of self-respect.

The documents accompanying the answer are volum nous and imposing, with cumulated proof sustaining the original positions, and evidence demonstrating that the officers of the Foreign Legion were in the pay of the British Consulate at New-York as late as January, after Mr. Marcy's last despatch upon the subject and Lord Clarendon's previous disclaimers of the complicity of his offi-

These papers will be mailed to-morrow morning to Mr. Dallas, for the steamer of Wednesday, and he will read them to Lord Clarendon. They will probably be sent to the Senate on that day or on Thursday, when passports will be simultaneously transmitted to Mr. Crampton.

Opinions are divided in high quarters as to how this course will be appreciated in England, as no reliable information has been received from Mr. Dallas indicating whether he will be retained in this contingency. It is supposed that Mr. Marcy's frank treatment will be esteemed satisfactory.

Per contra, it is known that Mr. Crampton recently expressed his intention to close the Legation if dismissed, and his Secretary and attachés are desirous and ready to return. Hence it is conjectured that this policy is inspired from the British Office of Foreign Affairs, as the Legation would not be summarily shut without instructions. The publication of Mr. Marcy's reply may modify this inclination.

The Texas debt is now rapidly auditing at the Treasury. After paying rising of seven millions on this score, including interest, there will be a surplus at the close of the fiscal year on the 13th June estimated at over seventeen millions.

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26, 1856.
There seems to be no doubt but that Mr. Crampton and the Consuls implicated with him will be dismissed.
The precise day, however, is not known.

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... Washington, May 26.

Mr. PEARCE stated that the Special Commutee to investigate the assault committed on Mr. Summer found it impossible to pursue the investigation properly without power to send for persons and papers, and asked that such power be given. Agreed to.

Mr. WELLER presented a petition from 75,000 citizens of California, asking for a wagon road to connect California with the United States. The signatures were bound in two large volumes. Mr. Weller urged the importance of the measure.

portance of the measure.

Mr. WELLER also introduced a bill for the con truction of a Military Road from the western boundary of Missouri to Carson Valley, and another for the con-traction of a Military Road from El Paso to Fort

Mr. PUGH addressed the Senate on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He objected to the proposition of Mr. Seward to admit Kansas under her Free-State Constitution, because of the small number of her population, (not exceeding 24,000), and because the Topeka lation, (not exceeding 24,000), and because the Popeka Constitution was ratified by only 719 voters. He pursued a course of argument similar to that of the supporters of Mr. Douglas's bill, and was very severe in his remarks on the Emigrant Aid Societies. He gave reasons why he could not obey the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and replied to the arguments of Messer. Seward and Sumner.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to authorize that restrictions of the United States.

protection be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Mr. BALL moved for a suspession of the rules, to enable him to introduce a resolution calling for specific information connected with all the branches of work on the Capitol and Post-Office extension. He said he wanted the country to see the manner in which the law had been disregarded and the public money wasted. The rules were suspended.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. BALL (Ohio) proceeded to show that the Secretary of the Treasury unnecessarily expended large amuse of money, letting contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidders, with a loss of more than \$100,000 on ore of them. Sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars are the contract of the processing of the contract of the on ore of them. Sixteen or seventeen thousand dollars had been spent for machinery to raise stone on the Treasury building, in defiance of the fact that boisting and setting could only be performed by contract. He made no charge of corruption against Capt. Meigs or the Superintendent, but the latter is spending money unaccessarily on the Capitol and Post-Office extension, by unking the work to heavy and fine.

The resolution passed.

The resolution passed.

Mr. KELLY [N. Y.] obtained permission to print Mr. KELLY [N. Y.] obtained permission to print a speech which he had no opportunity to deliver, main-taining that the Softs compose the true Democratic party of New-York, and are superior in numbers and nationality to the Hards, who, in his opinion, are mostly Know-Nothings. He avowed his belief that the Soft delegates would be recognized at Cincinnati to the exclusion of the Hards.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to authorise the patents sued on the final adjudication of California land claims, prior to January, 1856.

Consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks.

Adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The city is being rapidly filled with strangers.

There are numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana,
Texas and Tennesse, and a full delegation from Mississippi to the Democratic Convention.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

Sr. Louis, Monday, May 26, 1856.
The Santa Fe mail arrived at Westport, Mo., on the lat. Mr. Dow. Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, was among the passengers. The mail was stopped by a party of thirty Indians, Kiowah warriors, who demanded provisions, but offered no injury to the party. A large number of Camanches (entirely peace-able) were seen on the Arkansas River. The herds of Buffaloes encountered on the prairie were very nume-rous. There is nothing new in New Mexico. General Merriweather arrived at Santa Fe on the 27th of April in good health.

SOUTHERN AID SOCIETY.

Boston, Monday, May 26th, 1856.
The anniversary of the Southern Aid Society wa held at the Park-street Church last evening. The held at the Park-street Church last evening. The Society was established three years ago for the purpose of providing the Slave States with ministers and missionaries. The Rev. Dr. Blagden opened the meeting with prayer. The Secretary, the Rev. Mr. Stiles gave an interesting account of the objects and operations of the Society.

The first year they raised about \$4,000, the second about \$10,000, this year only about \$9,000; but the financial year is not yet closed. They have this year sent a missionary to Texas to explore that State. The Society spends \$8,800 [8900] per annum in New-

sent a missionary to Texas to explore that State. The Society spends \$8.800 [8800 [7] per annum in New-Orleans in supporting tract missionaries. It has also contributed toward supporting a missionary in Mo-bile; also missionaries to the slaves in several South-ern States. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Harvey Woods of Mississippi and the Rev. Dr. Parker of New-York.

#### DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BOSTON. Bostos, Monday, May 26, 1856.

About 12 o'clock last night the four story brick building in Federal street, formerly Sea street, near South Beston bridge, was destroyed by fire, together with a block of small dwellings in the rear. The main buildng, cocupied by the Boston Planing and Molding Company, centained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock. The dwellings were occupied by twenty or thirty Irish families, who have been rendered houseless. Loss about \$50,000. About one half covered by insurance.

FIRE AT FAYETTE, MAINE.

The North Wayne Scythe Factory, together with grist and saw mills and a tagnery and machine shop, in Fayette, Kennebec County, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last. Loss about \$41,000.

by Lord Clarenden, disclaiming any purpose of hostility or desire to disturb the peaceful relations of the two countries, but claims Mr. Crampton's disconnection and revocation.

The dismissal of the Councils is required as a virial relationship of the Councils in the peaceful relations of the dismissal of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the Councils is required as a virial relation of the councils in the level, and boat and cargo were beautiful relations of the two countries, but claims Mr. Crampton's discouncil relations of the level, and boat and cargo were beautiful relations of the level, and boat and cargo were beautiful relations of the two countries. STEAMER BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

CASE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS POSTMASTER. New-Onlease. May 25, 1855.

The case of the United States vs. Kendall and others, was concluded last night. The Jury, after haif an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of Not

THE OUTRAGE ON MR. SUMNER. SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN OPINIONS. The Chivalry Glorify the Cowardly Bully HIS EXPULSION DEMANDED BY MASSACHUSETTS

[We place here together various manifestations of Norther: nd Fonthern feeling called forth by the recent display ferreity and cowardice on the part of Brooks, the Carolina bully who seconited Mr. Sumner in the Senate Chamber. Our read ers will observe that these manifestations are as opposite ffly Telegraph I

CAROLINA HONORS THE RUFFIAN.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, May 26, 1856. Contributions are being made in Charleston and Columbia for the purpose of getting up a testimonial for presentation to Preston S. Brooks, whose course is very generally approved in this locality.

THE VOICE OF THE ANCIENT DOMINION. We are exceedingly sorry that Mr. Brooks dirtied his cane by laying it athwart the shoulders of the blackguard, Sumner. We regret that he did so, not his came by laying it athwart the shoulders of the blackguard, Sumner. We regret that he did so, not because Sumner got a lick amiss, not because he was not justly entitled to all he got and more beside, but because the nasty scamp and his co-scamps will make capital for their foul cause out of the affair. They will raise a howl which will split the public ear about the violation of the privileges of debate. Southern bullyism, &c. Master Horace Greeley in particular will jump out of his boots and breeshes, have about four thousand fits, and thus nut up the price of asafestida. thousand fits, and thus put up the price of asafetida and burnt feathers throughout the country, ing with The Richmond Whig as to the Summer's thrashing, we entirely concur with it, that if thrashing is the only remedy by which the foul conduct of the Abolitionists can be controlled, that it will be very well to give Seward a double dose at least every other day until it operates freely on his political bowels. It is true that the cunning rascal is a little too smart to violate the decorum of debate, but his admit decorations are in adroit demegoguism and dammable doctrines are infinitely more dangerous to the country than the coarse blackguardism of the perjured wretch, Sumner, who will, to his dying day, remember that his Brooks is not the "rwaming brooks" that one Shakespeare found

books In.

From 7th South Side Democrat, May 24.

A VIRGINIAN VIEW OF THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR
SUMNER—JUSTIFICATION OF BROOKS.—The telegraph SUMPER—JUSTIFICATION OF BROOKS.—The telegraph has recently announced no information more grateful to our feelings than the classical caning which this outrageous Abolitionist received on Thursday at the hands of the chivalrous Brooks of South Carolina. It is enough for gentlemen to bear to be compelled to associate with such a character as Sumner, and to be bored with the stupid and arrogant dogmas with which his harangues invariably abound; but when, in gress yielation of senstorial courtesy, and in defiance of rubble conjugar the unserroution. Abolitionist underviolation of sensional courtery, and in dehance of public opinion, the unscrupions Abolitionist undertakes to heap upon the head of a venerable Senator a vulgar tirade of abuse and calumny, no punishment is adequate to a proper restraint of his insolence but a deliberate, cool, dignified and classical caning. The only regret we have is that the chastisement was not postponed until Sumner had left the Senate. The Senate-Chamber would thus have been prevented from being the scene of such an exhibition, and the cowardly Abolitionist would have been favored with an oppor-tunity—of which there can be no doubt he would have

availed himself—to make his escape.

[Note—The Editor of The South-Side Democrati was the regular Democratic candidate for Cierk of the House in the e organization at Washington. ]

late organization at Washington.]

From The Richmond Endminer.

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES NO LESS THAN WAR.

Mr. Charles Sumner, Senator from Massachusetts, whase reputation as scholar rests chiefly upon a discusse on the foregoing text, seems bent upon illustrating his theory in his own person. He concludes a two days discharge of scholarly platitudes and person days discharge of scholarly platitudes and person. dastic culliness by venting a fifthy stream of billing-gate on heads boary with age; answers insult from nen who would afford him personal satisfaction with vulgar epithet; and when caned for cowardly vitupera-tion, falls to the floor an inanimate lump of incarnate cowardlee and nest glorious exemplar of the man of

From The Richmond Whig.

A Good Deed.—As will be seen by telegraph, Mr.

Brooks of South Carolina, after the adjournment of
the Senate on yesterday, administered to Senator Sunter, the notorious and foul mouthed Abolitionist from ter, the noterious and foul mouthed Abolitionist from Massachuseits, an elegant and effectual caning. We are rejoiced at this. The only regret we feel is that Mr. Brooks did not employ a hersewhip or a cowhide upon his slanderous back, instead of a cane. We trust the ball may be kept in motion. Seward and others should catch it next.

IBy Telegraph. ACTION OF MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE. Boston, Monday, May 26, 1856.

The Senate to-day passed the following resolves by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, That we have received with
deep concern information of the recent violent assently committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person

deep concern information of the recent their assent, countried in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person of the Hone Or Representatives in Congress by Freston S. Brocks, a member of the Hone of Representatives, from South Carolina—an assent which no provocation could justify—a gross breach of Parliamentary privinge—a rubbless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized like, and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the Legislature of Massachusetts in the name of the free and entitherend people demands for her representatives in the Nationa Legislature, entire treedom of speech, and will ophold them in the proper carries of the executal right of American citizens.

Resolved, That we approve of Mr. Summer's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defense of human rights and Free Territory.

Resolved The the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard of the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as Souveright State, to demand, and the Legislature Of Massachusetts hereby does demand of the National Congress, a prompt and strict investigation into the recent assault uson Mr. South Caronina, and any other Members concerned with him in said assault.

said assaud.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senates and Members of the House of Reordeen tarives from this Commonwealth in the Courses of the United

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, they were transmitted to the House for the action of that bedy upon them.

In the House the resolutions excited an animated debate, but after a slight amendment to the third, they

were adopted by 187 against 20.

# A NORTHERN VIEW OF THIS EVENT.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The news of the cowardly attack on Mr. Sumner by a villairous South Carolinian stirred up a deeper indignation among our citizens vesterday than we have ever before witnessed. It was an indignation that pervaded all classes and conditions of men. The assault was so deliberately planned, being made in the assault was so deliberately planned, being made in the pervaded all classes and conditions of men. The assault was so deliberately planned, being made in the presence and under the encouragement of a crowd of bullies, when Mr. Sumner was alone, marmed and defenseless, and it was conducted so brutally—fifty blows being inflicted upon an unresisting victim, until the weapon of attack was used up, and not one hand mised among the hystanders to stay the fury of the perificious wretch—that every feeling of human nature twelfs at the exhibition. Barbarians and savages would not be guilty of such unmanlinees; and even the vulgar blackguards who follow the business of butisers and shoulder-hitters would have a far higher selse of fair play than was shown by these patterns of chivairy. A universal cry of "Shame!" would go up from the lips of the people if, unfortunately, the people did not, in view of this and similar outrages, feel a bitter shame accedness at their own degradation in having to submit to them.

It is time, now, to inaugurate a change. It can no longer be permitted that all the blows shall come from one side. If Southern men will resort to the fist to everawe and intimidate Northern men, blow must be given back for blow. Forbearance and kindly department are lost upon these Southern ruffans. It were as well to throw pearls before swine as turn one

given back for blow. Forbearance and kindly depertment are lost upon these Southern ruffians. It were as well to throw pearls before swine as turn one check to them when the other is smitten. Under the circumstances now prevailing, neither religion, nor manbrod require submission to such outrages. Northern men must defend themselves; and if our present representatives will not fight when attacked, let us find those who will. It is not enough, now, to have hackbone there must be strong right arms, and a determination to use them. The voters of the Free States, in vindication of their own manifices, will be reaffer in addition to inquiring of candidates, will you vote to and-ro, have to enlarge basis of interogation, and demand an affirmative answer to the question. Will you fight! It has come to that, now, that Senators and Representatives cannot erjoy the ight of free speech or free discussion without being dather to britial assaults; and they must of nevesty arm themselves with sword cates or revolvers. To think themselves with sword cares or revolvers. To think of encuring questly such attacks as that upon Mr. Singer, is craved and publicatings. There exists

throat Southrone will never learn to respect Northern men can't some one of their number has a rapier thrust through his ribs, or freis a bullet in his thorat. It is lamentable that such should be the case, but it is not in hursen nature to be trampled on.

[By Tolograph.] BROOKS IN PURSUIT OF A DUBL.

Washisotos, Monday, May 26, 1876.
A rumor was widely circulated that Mr. Brooks o South Carolina had challenged Gen, James Watson Webb; but the facts are as follows:

Ger. Quitman to day was the bearer of a note from Mr. Brooks to Gen. Webb, asking whether he was the author of the article in The Courier and Enquirer on Saturday relative to the assault on Mr. Sumper, to which Gen. Webb replied he had abstained from writing on this subject till Saturday, and that The Courses of Tuesday would contain a long letter over his signature, from which Mr. Brooks might learn fully his opinion relative to the affair.

MR. SUMNER'S STATEMENT.

The House Committee of Investigation waited or Mr. Sumner to-day, and took his testimony with regard to the assault. He was also cross examined. He was in bed during the examination, and has set up but little since the assault. He is still very weak, and the physicians coursel him not to attempt to go out of he house during this week.

The following is the statement of Mr. Summer, under

I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. Geyer, of Missouri, when according to usage and out of respect to the decreased the Senate adjourned at once. Instead of leaving the Senate chamber with the rest of the Senators, on the acjourrment, I continued in my seat, occu pied with my pen, and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk continued writing. My attention at this time was so en tirely drawn from all other subjects that though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobedy. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk; I was so entirely approached the front of my desk; I was so entirely absorbed that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up with pen in band, I saw a tall man whose countenance was not familiar standing directly over me, and at the same moment caught these words: "I have read your speech twice over carefully; it is a libel on South Carolina, and Mr. Butler, who is a relative of mire. While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lese my sight. I saw no longer my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterward was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defense. With head already bent down, I rose from my scatwrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the then pressing forward, while my floor - and assailant continued his blows. I had no other con clousness until I found myself ten feet forward in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentle man whem I soon recognized by voice and manner as Mr. Morgan of New-York. Other persons there were about me offering me friendly assistance, but I did no recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. Douglas of Illinois Mr. Toombs of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor and corducted into the lobby of the Senate where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, who re treated, but I recognized no one else until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. Campbell of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. Bright, President of the Senate, speke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate of in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that beside the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man;" but these are so

blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered On the cross-examination of Mr. Sumner he stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or

enveloped in the mist which ensued from the first

indirect, of this assault. In answer to a cross-question, Mr. Sumner replied that what he had said of Mr. Butler was strictly responsive to Mr. Butler's speeches, and according to the usages of parliamentary debate.

## WAR IN KANSAS.

From The Moscuri Democrat, May 23.

A gentleman just down from the Upper Missouri informs us that on passing Jefferson City yesterday, he was advised that a dispatch had been received there stating that a battle had been fought at Lawrence, in which a number of persons on both sides had been slain. It was also reported that that place was surrounded by a large body of armed men, and that the determination was to raze the town to the ground. We are unable to ascertain the correctness of this ramer, as the line to Jefferson City was not in operation yesterday; but from a gentleman who arrived on the steamer Edinburgh at a late hour last evening, and who left Kaness City on the morning of the 21st, we learn that the report from Palermo, Atchison and Kickapoo was that every inhabitant of those towns who could carry a musket would set out for Lawrence in time to reach it by the night of the 20th. Five or From The Missours Democrat, May 21. n time to reach it by the night of the 20th. Five of ix cannon were said to be on the way, in order to be prought to bear on that town. It was reported that

We learn further that a mass meeting had been We learn further that a mass meeting had been held at Kickapoo, which resolved upon the destruction of the Kansas Hotel, at Kansas City, Mo., understood to be owned by Massachusetts men. The meeting, however, was induced to modify this resolution by a person strongly Pro-Slavery in his views, who owned property adjoining that editice. It was finally determined that it should be sacked. This was to take place night before last. The Kansas Hotel is a fine brick building, standing on the bank of the river. So certain was its destruction considered, that families were moving out of it.

fiver. So certain was its destruction to.

Inaniles were moving out of it.

We are further informed that a reward of \$200 had been offered by citizers of Kickapoo for Gen. Pomeroy, and that parties had been sent in search of him.

The following is a copy of an extra that was issued at Weston. We give it just as published and for what it is worth. KANSAS WAR COMMENCED-DR. BRANNON SHOT-TWO

NANSAS WAR COMMENCED—DR. BRANNON SHOT—TWO ABOLITIONISTS SHOT.

We learn from Mr. Brewerton, who left Frankins, K. F., has clight, at 8 o clock, that was had commenced.

As Mr. Cogress and Dr. Brannon were on the way to Frankins, K. T., from Lecompton, they were builted by a party of Abolitionian, who inquired of them who they were and where they were round. On being serwered, the commander of the party turned to his men, and saked their motto. Their reply was "Sharg killes" and immediately they around the reply was "Sharg killes" and immediately they around the rules to bear on Mosea. Cogrovs sent a basis which guite to bear on Mosea. Cogrovs sent a basis which guite to be a fact that which is saider. The balance then field.

An Abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge yesterday morning.

morning.

Mr. brewertou was puryond several miles by armed men, and only secaped by the speed of his borse.

Con ment is unincessary. We want action.

Sherman and Howards war has commenced. Where it will set of remains to be seen.

THREATENED WAR IN KANSAS.

From The St. Louis Intelligencer, May 22, and by a continuous who left Lexington, Mo. We searn by a gentleman who left Lexington. Mo-terms days ago, that an order had some down to the county for three handeed men to aid the United States toversment in administering the law in Kansas. I also on the advence of Schlesinger's corps, instead of movement is an obtained, and bodies no entirely, and bodies no on the advence of Schlesinger's corps, instead of bore the morning from Savanash.

threeh his own children if need be. It does not look see the old ones try to thrash the THE ARREST OF M. F. CONWAY.

THE ARREST OF M. F. CONWAY.

To the Educar of The Masser Democrat:

I arrived at Kanasa City, Mo., in company with General Schuyler, on Friday night, in four days from St. Louis. We remeased in Kansas City until this morning, when we started in the steamboat for Leavenworth City, K. T. On our way up the river the boat stopped at the town of Parkville, in the State of Missouri. We had not been at the Parkville landing longer than a few minutes, when the beat was boarded by some twenty or thirty men, who were introduced to me through their leader, one Dr. Clardy. He informed me that he had reasen to believe that I was a fastitive from justice from Kansas Territary, and demonded that I should go ashove, and wait until a requisition should be made for me by the proper authorities.

I answered that I was very far from boing anything of the kind; that I was quite anxiens to face any charge which might be brought against me here or anywhere cise; that I was now on my way to Kansas Territory—first to Leavenworth, then to Lawrence, then, if necessary, to Lecomptor; that I was just up from St. Louis, having traveled from Baltimore City, some fifteen hundred miles, to assume the responsibility of anything I had done in Kansas. I asked him hew I could be a fightive from justice when I was on the direct road to the seat of justice.

ow I could be a fugitive from justice when I was on the direct road to the seat of justice. He said: "Well, he didn't know anything about it

out he was informed upon good authority that I was ecking to evade an arrest, and the crowd insisted that I should go ashore."

I immediately inquired for the captain of the boat,

I immediately inquired for the captain of the boat, when some one answered that "the captain made no "objection to it." I however persisted in seeing the captain, but he was not to be found. The clerk of the boat appeared, and told me that this was a matter which they had no disposition to interfere in.

Regarding it altogether unbecoming in me to put myself in bedily conflict with thirty or forty armed men. I surrendered myself to their charge, and was conducted to a public house in the town, where they said ample provision would be made for my comfort, until such time as they could send to Lecompton, in Kansas, to ascertain whether I was really a fugitive from justice or not. And thus the matter stands.

Gen. Schuyler was also subjected to the same outrage, and disposed of in the same way.

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It will be seen from this that a sort st" higher law," with a vengeance, is now rampant in this region. We are all at the mercy of the mob. Our lives and liberties are imperited and endangered every hour. The people of Kansas are, everywhere in the Territory, under the surveillance of armed maranders; the town of Lawrence is threatened with utter destruction; while the Federal troops, which were in active service only a few days ago, dragooning the people into submission to the vexing enactments of the late Legislature, are now quietly performing their daily drills on the ture, are now quietly performing their daily drills o grounds adjoining fort Leavenworth. A terribl

sponsibility rests upon the President of the United States in this business. He ought to be impeached. Yours, truly, M. F. CONWAY.

IMPORTANT FROM COSTA RICA.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF THE WAR. SAN JOSE, (Costa Rica) April 6, 1856. You will have heard ere this letter reaches you that the forces of Walker have been beaten by the militia of Costa Rica, and I do not doubt that this will have caused you and every one in the United States great surprise. I should be at a loss to account for such an event had I not been an eye wit ness of what has occurred here in the last few months; occurrences which have partially overthrewn my former opinion of this people. It is a trite saying that there exists no bolder man than a timid one, and we have here an instance of it on a large scale. I certainly felt great apprehensions and no small doubts whether the Costa Ricans would fight, until I one day throught of inquiring of the people themselves, and found that quite a martial spirit was fast rising among them. It is a common saying here that one Jew is shrewder than seven Christians, and that a Costa Rican is a match for seven Jews. This was called to my mind as I listened to their reasoning, as they poured forth their words with violent gesticulation and an meentrolable excitement, the subtratum of which was evidently fear, rising rapidly into an enthusiasm of despair. They saw clearly that Walker bad exhausted the means of Nicaragua, and that his intent was to recruit his forces and his exchequer in Costa Rica, to follow up his plans in regard to Central America, and that they would be the victims if once he obtained a footing within their natural ramparts—the mountains which surround their valleys. An event also occurred at the time that Walker declared war upon Costa Rica, which confirmed them in their fears. A letter was in-tercepted, addressed to a merchant of unenviable fame (a German) in San Jose, advising him to pre pare for Walker, and hinting that when the estates seized by the invaders should be sold at suction he would have a splendid chance of buying them at a very low figure.

The coffee crop had been got in—the men were

disposable—the country was in danger of invasion, for Walker had declared war—their homes, their wives and children and their property were threat, ened—the Government resolved to act vigorously tains and forests of the Guanacaste. This heroic resolution was strongly opposed by the Minister of War, Carazo, who, among his numerous good qualities (alas for human imperfections') cannot boast of courage, but the Moras (the President and his brother, the Commander-in-Chief,) were resolute, and the men of all the towns and villages throughout the country were convened to meet one Sunday morning on the great square of San Jose It was a beautiful day, such as you can see only under this latitude during the dry season. 7,000 men, from all parts of the Republic, were present. The men of Heredia and Alajuela, with very few exceptions, however, were absent. They had been disarmed in former times, and moved by their resentment and their old hatred of San Jose, the new refused to come. From among these 7,000 men who were present, the Commander-in-Chief chose 3,000, much to the regret of the remainder, who were anxious to maren; but he represented to them that they must remain in order to till the ground, lest a famine should ensue. The Presi-dent shen addressed those who had been selected. dent shen addressed those who had been selected, and, in a short but vigorously worded speech, told them that they were going to fight for their homes—for all that was most dear to them—that it was a mission of life or death—that they would have no reserve to fall back upon—that they must conquer or die. The enthusiasm was tremendous. I felt. nevertheless, some apprehension as to their ultimate success, as I took my station on a eminence to see them march out of the city. From their atter want of discipline, the army resembled more

an armed enthusiastic moo than aught else. an armed enthusiastic moot than aught else.

But I must not forget to mention a very extraordinary circumstance in connection with it—the
more extraordinary from the well-founded and
well-known covetousness of the Costa Rican character. The army actually refused to be paid.
As to the forced loan of \$100,000, it was cheerfully paid up one whole fortnight before the expiration of the allotted time. Now, as to the news from the seat of war. As

soon as H. B. M.'s ship of war President cast anchor in the roadstead of Punta Arenas, (she was ordered there by the British Government for the protection of British subjects and their property.) the five hundred men who were in garrison at that point joined the army, then in full march toward the frontier of Nicaragus— raising its numbers to three thousand five hundred The vanguard met the Walkerites under chlesinger at a place named Santa Rosa, and the latter were completely routed, with a loss on the Costan Rican side (according to a letter in the handwriting of President Mora, which I have seen) of from forty to fitty, between killed and wounded. Now, I have to relate an unfortunate wounded. Now, I have to relate an unfortunate circumstance, which must give a character of savageness to the war which should have been, if possible, avoided. But before I relate it I must mention that at Salinas, a small frontier post not very distant from the bay of that name, there is always a posse of millita men—six men and a corporal. It would appear that these unfortunate men had been completely formulted, by the fourt men had been completely forgotten by the Costa Rican War-Office, and it was generally supposed hat they had, on seeing the enemy, iled to mountains. The prisoners made at Santa Rosa, however, being questioned with reference to these

The result may be easily conceived. They were attack ad-one or two killed in the attack and others taken prisoners. The latter, when disarmed, are said to have been shot. When this became known there was but one cry throughout the Costan Rican army. that the Walkerite prisoners should be shot also. And I am sorry to say that most likely ere now this has been done. If it should prove so it will have been a sad mistake on

the part of the Costa Ricans.

From the same authority I learn that the President is resolved to invade the territory of Nicarasus. This will be another ruistake, for he will thereby offend the national susceptibility of the Democrats of that Republic, who are said to be semewhat weary of Walker, and thwart his own lan, which was to appear to have been called in by the people of that country to free them from the American fill busters, and not in the light of s conqueror. He is, however, resolved, for his vicat Sasta Rosa seems to have turned his head, and I greatly fear that he will weaken his position by it. If he it vales Nicaragua and is successful he cannot heid the country, the climate of valich is, strange to say, more deadly to the Costa Rica temperament than to the European or the North American. The diet of the peasant in the upper valleys of Costa Rica is so different to that of the Nicaraguan, that I have invariably seen in those who attempted to remain in the country the change cause a bowel complaint ending in death. In the long run this war will be disastrous to Costa Rica, however successful it may be at pres-ent. Beside the men she will lose by the fate of war, she will be crippled in her resources. The \$100,000 of the forced loan go naturally the way of the army, and will be disbursed and re-main in the Guanacaste and in Nicarsgua. The country may bear one or two such loans more, but these will completely exhaust her. Already it is difficult to procure money on good security at four per cent per month. Hitherto specie was rare. The war will drain Costa Rica in favor of the Guanacaste and Nicaragus, where the proceeds of these loans will have to be spent for the maintenance of the army. There is also another cause of anxiery. There are in the Republic not more than 7,000 or 5.000 stand of arms; these are in the hands of the militia. the wants of the army in this respect? The President was emphatically in the right when he said to his men that they had no reserve to lean upon, and that each man must fight for victory or die. It is true that Costa Rica relies upon the aid of San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, who have premised to attack Walker at the North.

Trade is here at a complete stand-still. After the coffee crop has been brought in (during which the specie of the country passes from the hands of the merchants to the pockets of the peasantry, in the form of wages and the price of the coffee berry) the form of wages and the price of the conce berry the country people make their purchases of dry goods, &c., by means of which the circulation of the specie is completed, and the money flows back into the possession of the merchant. Infortunately the war has given it a new direction—the wants of the army, each individual of which carried specie with him sufficient for his wants, while those who have remained in the valleys refrain from their usual purchases.

I hear that the Government have sent orders to their Consul General in London to contract a loan at any price: most likely also to purchase a few thousand rifles, which I guess will be as necessary as money.

They applied also, some months back, to the British Government for aid to protect British property and persons against American fillibuster-ism—to which Lord Clarendon is said to have replied, expressing his surprise that a country of two millions of inhabitants (his Lordship took in at one glance the whole of Central America) should not be able to protect itself from such an inroad into the very heart of its territories. It was in consequence of this appeal that her Bri-tannic Majesty's ship-of-war President was or-

dered to Funta Arenas.

I send you this letter by private hand. This is the only sure way of its reaching you, though it may occasion some delay.

LATER FROM SOUTH FLORIDA.

We have dates from Fort Myers to May 10. Col. Monroe, the officer in command of the troops in Florida, had gone on a tour of inspection to the Big Cy-

press Swamp, but was expected back in a few days, Lieut. H. Benson, 2d artillery, had arrived from Capt. Pratt's Station at Malco River, bringing several days' later news from that section of country. The troops there were healthy-it being on the sea coasthad fared much better than those in the swamp, as they had fresh fish, eysters, and what was still more beneficial, the fresh sea air. Capt. Pratt has been actively engaged in scouting, and is convinced that but very few Indians remain in that part of the State, those only kept there as scouts and spys, the great body of them being undoubtedly further in the interior, in the vicinity of Fort Simon Drum and Shackelford, and south of where Major Arnold is operating

Capt. Vogdes, 1st artillery, was in temporary com-mard of Fort Myers, Cel. Brown having gone to Key West in the steamer Jasper.

The Baltimore Ctipper of yesterday has the following sensible and cogent article on the course of events in Kansas:

"Notwithstanding the lowering aspect of affairs in Kansas, we still entertain the hope, that all difficul-ties will be settled without bleedshed. The popular detrice—the destrice which is said to have been established by the Nebraska-Kansas bill—is, that the deetrie—the doctrine which is said to have been established by the Nebraska Kanasa bill—is, that the people of a Territory—the bona fide settlers—have the right to manage their own affairs in their own way. This right, if it exist, includes the calling Conventions, the election of Assemblymen, the appointment of public officers, and the doing of all things which may be considered conductive to the welfare of the Territory. At the first election of delegates in Kanasa, it is alleged, that the polls were seized by citizens of Missouri, who dismissed the regularly appointed judges and appointed others who were not residents in Kanasa, voted in their own men, and thus obtained a controlling influence in the Legislature. If this be true, the people undoubtedly have the right to correct the proceeding by choosing new legislators and making new laws to est themselves. In fact, in old organized States, with regularly adopted constitutions, the people have assumed and exercised the power of repealing and constitutions and substituting others, in express opposition to the provisions of the constitution which has been thus overthrown.

"This was done in Maryland—and if it was right here, why should the people of Kanasa be denied the privilege of throwing off a rule which they believe was imposed upon them by persons not entitled to the right of suffrage in that Territory! Suppose the people of Pennsylvania should come to our poles on election day in sufficient numbers to control our electionar—should depose our Judges of Election and appoint others from their body—elect Members of the Legislature and have Slavery abolished—should we quietly relimit to the proceeding after the force had been relimited.

others from their body—elect Members of the Legislature and have Slavery abolished—should we quietly
submit to the proceeding after the force had been
withdrawn? Should we consider laws passed under
such circumstances obligatory upon as? We should
not—and we should stand justified before the world
in resisting and annuiling them. We do not say that
such is the position of the people of Kansas; but if it
be, they are right before God and man in repudiating
the acts passed by the degrees of Missouri voters. The
investigation by the Congressional Committee will
disclose the whole facts, and we hope that their report
will be awaited in peace."

FIRE IN DEANZ STREET .- About 1 o'clock this morning smoke was discovered issuing from the sixth story of the large brick building 23 Dusae street, owned. by Mr Sweeney and occupied on the lower floor by Henry Will, liquor dealer, upper part by various parties for manufacturing purposes. To the alarm which, was promptly given the firemen hastily responded, and con succeeded in extinguishing the flames, confining the fire to the upper story. The sixth story and the rcof were considerably damaged, but to what extent we were unable to sacertain. The floor apon which the fire originated, was occupied as an umbrella and paragol magnifactory. The lower part of the building was somewhat damaged by water.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is addressing Republicate meetings from county to county in Northern Kentucky.

The steamship Florida, Capt Woodlast, arrayed